

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868.

No. 2438.

LATIMER AND HENRY VIII.
In the midst of the passions and cruelty of Henry VIII., the upright prelate preached a sermon in his presence, at the Chapel Royal, condemning in the strongest terms the very crimes to which every one knew that monarch was peculiarly addicted. Enraged beyond measure at the rebuke openly administered to his "pleasant vices," Henry sent for Latimer and threatened him with instant death if he did not on the next occasion retract all his censures as openly as he had made them. The reproof got wind, and on the next Sunday the Royal Chapel was crowded with the courtiers, eager to hear the terms in which the inflexible prelate was to recant his censures on the voluptuous tyrant. But Latimer ascended the pulpit, and, after a long pause, fixing his eyes steadily on Henry, exclaimed, in the quaint language of the time, to which its inherent dignity has communicated eloquence: "Bethink thee, Hugh Latimer, thou art in the presence of thy worldly sovereign, who hath power to terminate thy earthly life and cast all thy worldly goods into the flames. But bethink thee also, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of my Heavenly Father, whose right hand is mighty to destroy as well as to save, and who can cast thy soul into hell-fire," and immediately began in terms even severer and more cutting than before, to castigate the favorite vices and crimes of his indignant sovereign. The issue of the tale was different from what the cruel character of the tyrant might have led us to expect. Henry, who with all his atrocity, was not on some occasions destitute of generous sentiments, was penetrated by the heroic constancy of the venerable prelate, and instead of loading him with chains and sending him, as every one expected, to the scaffold, openly expressed his admiration of his courage, and took him more into favor than ever.

HARD SWEARING.—We are credibly informed that James Ham, who lived in this country, curse himself to death a few days since. He owed a small sum for meat, and on being dunned for the money, began to swear very hard, and finally said, "he hoped he might die and go to hell if he ever paid a cent of the account!" and immediately fell dead. This is true, and should be remembered by those addicted to swearing.

The Greensborough Times is responsible for the above. We neither father, god-father, no-step-father it, but give it to our readers as we find it. If true, (and why should it not be so?) it should serve as a serious warning to all those, both old and young, of high estate and low estate, who are addicted to the disagreeable habit of swearing.

Wilmington Post.

SOAKING CORN TO FEED HORSES.—At least one-third of the corn fed to horses may be saved by soaking it before giving it to them. Place two hogheads in the cellar, secure from frost, fill them with ears of corn, and pour on water to cover it. When well soaked, feed it to the horses; and when one cask is empty, fill it again and feed from the other. By the time one is empty, the corn in the other is well soaked. The cobs are so well soaked that the horses eat the whole, and they require only two-thirds as much corn when prepared in this way, and there is no doubt that this preparation and the eating of the cob with the corn, renders the food more wholesome.

The horn of a sea-unicorn was lately extracted from the side of the ship Pocahontas, now at Boston. It had passed through a thickness of 4½ inches of Southern pine, and about 20 inches in length was left in the ship, showing that it must have been driven with tremendous force.

New five, three and one-cent pieces have been issued from the Philadelphia mint. The fives are of the same size, and the threes and ones are a little smaller than the present pieces. The devices are all alike; the goddess of liberty on one side, and 5, 2, and 1 on the other.

A year ago a man paid \$1,000 for some land in Omaha. He has just sold it to a railroad for \$36,000.

MORE ROBINSON CRUSADES.

In November last, the brig Amherst, from New Zealand, picked up a boat with ten men near Enderby Island; one of the Auckland group, and they proved to be probably the only survivors of fifty-six passengers and a crew of twenty-seven persons, who sailed in the ship General Grant from Australia for London, May 4th, 1866; and the vessel had not been heard from till the Amherst picked up these men.

It seems that the General Grant, in passing the Auckland Islands, got into a dead calm, and on the 14th of May, in spite of every exertion, floated nearer and nearer the rocky coast, and finally settled into an immense rocky cavern and was wrecked. Two boats were swamped, but the other two got to land with a part of the provisions saved from the wreck. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, and many of them were poorly clothed, and some were without shoes; hence a fire was one of the first things to be desired. They had but one Lucifer match, and the greatest care was taken to procure kindling, and to protect the precious flame when first raised; and the fire then kindled was not allowed to go out for nearly eighteen months. Two or three birds were caught and a few limpets, which these poor ship-wrecked people heartily enjoyed. Some old huts were also discovered, which had probably sheltered other sufferers. Their destitute condition, and lack of food, brought on dysentery, which caused terrible suffering. But they rallied gradually and began to adapt themselves to their new position. They caught seals enough to live on, and made their skins into garments and shoes, and they also succeeded in making salt. They found rabbits on one of the islands, also some wild pigs which they contrived to catch by means of an ingenious sort of hook, and they finally became quite comfortably supplied with food.

One of their number died in September last, and previously one boat with four men, including Bartholomew Brown, of Newburyport, Mass., the chief officer, had left the island hoping to reach New Zealand; but they have not been heard from since. Several vessels had passed in sight without noticing their signals, and their signal fires were not seen by the Amherst, but the islanders put off in a boat and succeeded in reaching her. The whole story is a most remarkable one, and a fine illustration of the oft-repeated adage that fact is stranger than fiction.

Congregationalist.

GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS NEW COMMAND.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" writes:

The assignment of General Hancock to the command of the new department of the Atlantic has caused quite a flutter in Radical circles, and gives a new impetus to the Munchausen manufacturers who so abound in this city. All sorts of improbable stories are being sent off as to the design of the President in this movement, and it has been deemed of sufficient importance to call forth a resolution of inquiry from the Senate as to the authority of the Executive for his action in the premises. The authority of the President to create military departments is under his general powers as the constitutional commander in chief, and has been invariably exercised from the foundation of the government until now, without any question of his right so to do being raised.

Excavations have brought to light in Syria a Hebrew house dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms are in good preservation, and among the books found is a collection of Hebrew poems, said to be unknown to present Orientals.

The Russian Government has ordered that the work of the construction of the railway from Moscow to Smolensk shall begin at once, in order to alleviate the distress prevailing in the province of Smolensk.

People do not generally realize that it is as necessary to forget as to remember—to let the chaff go and retain the wheat.

FARMING.

We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All that the farmer raises brings a high price, and the price of labor is cheap.

Some will answer that free negroes will not work. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man, who hires a number of hands and is too lazy to attend to them, does not make money. But, we not unfrequently meet with a gentleman whose hands do work, and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We confess, we cannot understand that. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, fruits, beef, bacon, chickens, ducks, eggs—everything that a farmer raises, or ought to raise, is high, land cheap, labor cheap, and in the cases we are speaking of, admitted to be efficient, and yet there is no profit in the cultivation of the soil. That is a strange state of affairs. It would seem to us that there would be more money in farming now than ever before. Will some of our readers give us an explanation?

In the meantime, we venture to make a few remarks which may be taken for what they are worth.

Let a farmer realize his condition fully. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not own the negroes he works, he cannot reap any profit from their increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about his house than he can profitably employ. Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth half as much capital as when he owned the slaves on his plantation. He will then work himself, either bodily or mentally, according to circumstances, and make all his household work. He will get his wife a cooking stove and abolish entirely the old-fashioned kitchen; get her a sewing-machine and fix her up generally, so that all household matters may be performed with as little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and those of his children—get up in the morning and make his own fire, if necessary, and stir his children, not have them lying in bed as in former times, waiting for a little darkie to brush their shoes.

Farming, of course, will not pay, if you keep idle negroes about you, who do not add to the products of the soil, who are consumers merely, and from whom you can derive no benefit from an increase.

Farming, if managed properly in this country, is obliged to pay. But the merchant may sell a large quantity of goods at fair prices and yet not be able to support the extravagance of his family. So, a farmer may make large crops and sell them for high prices, and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leakages of one sort or other. It will not do to say that the fault is in merchandise or in farming.

PLANT A GRAPE VINE.—Every farmer, and every one who has a vacant spot of ground suitable for the purpose, should consider whether he can do better than to set one or more grapevines. The varieties known are now so numerous and diverse, that it will not be difficult to find among them one which shall be appropriate to the proposed situation, and bear fruit which will meet the taste and wishes of the cultivator. The care required, especially if the number of vines be small, is not excessive, and it will be found rather a pleasure than a toil to give the necessary attention. The growth is comparatively rapid—in a few years only from the time of setting out ample reward may be expected in the shape of luscious fruit. Besides, a grapevine which has once attained a healthy maturity, is no summer flower, destined to bloom a while and speedily die and decay; with reasonable care and average good fortune, it will last a lifetime, constantly bearing larger and larger crops, and repaying the original investment a thousand times over.

Country Gentleman.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies meet on the 3d Thursday in May next; the Old School at Albany, the New School at Harrisburg, and the Southern at Baltimore.

There are one hundred and sixty three faro banks in New York and Brooklyn.

Root Crops among Corn.—To grow successfully one hundred bushels of corn on two acres of land, the ground should be ploughed in the fall, in coarse furrows, and left as light as possible without dragging or rolling, and should be old stubble ground. This will give the frost a chance to kill by freezing the worms which have burrowed for the Winter. In the Spring plough fine, running the furrows always east and west. Mark out, or otherwise, the rows, running them north and south always. Cultivate as often as it will answer to do so—that is, as soon as grass and weeds begin to show much. Plant every other row in the field to cabbage, ruta-bagas, or carrots. This will give a good circulation of air between the rows of corn. Beside the corn crop, a valuable supply of roots is thus grown for winter feed for cattle and horses. It costs but little more to raise from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre, than it does to grow ten or twenty, as usual. One hundred and twenty-five bushels have been grown to the acre, each alternate row being cabbages.

The way to do it is, to keep the soil light and loose, especially if a dry season, as land stirred draws moisture through the night. Never roll the ground for corn crops. A good free circulation of the sun and air is the life of crop, and with the roots well covered the farmer will be richly paid. A farmer who once adopts the practice of planting his corn in north and south rows, with every other row in small crops—potatoes, cabbage, carrots, ruta-baga, or parsnips—will never go back to the old way of all corn in the field and potatoes outside, and a few cabbages and other roots in small beds in the garden. Such practice helps men to starve their stock for want of roots in the Winter, and mortgage them in the Spring to the lice, murrain and crows.

Lawrence Journal.

CROSSING NEAT STOCK WITH BUFFALO.—Mr. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Ky., crossed his stock with the buffalo. Having obtained a fine three-quarter buffalo bull, he bred his cows to him for several years. He found the quarter bloods to be larger than either parent—made excellent beef, hardy, long lived oxen, with great strength and activity; and, though he did not test the milking qualities of the cows, he found that their calves that run with the cows were fatter than those of the common stock.

Mr. James P. Swain, of Broxville, New York, had a half breed cow, which he lately killed, and the editor of the Agriculturist dined upon the beef, and pronounced it superior to the common beef.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Mrs. G—— was one day visiting an aged man, a friend of her father, and who was associated with him in early life. Though differing widely in sentiment, the two old men still felt a deep interest in each other. Mr. S—— had been one of those who ran after the world and overtake it. All that it can give he had obtained. Now, he inquired of the state of his friend, whom he knew to be in circumstances of far less external comfort than himself. As he listened to the story of his patience in suffering, and of the cheerfulness with which he could look forward, either to a longer pilgrimage in this world, or to the hour of death, his conscience applied the unexpressed reproach, and he exclaimed: "Yes, yes; you wonder I cannot be as quiet and happy too; but think of the difference; he is going to his treasure, and I must leave mine."

Track Journal.

LOSSES BY DOGS.—Colonel Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, is decidedly down on dogs. From reliable data he estimates that there are seven millions of these useless animals in the United States, the maintenance of which involves an annual expenditure of fifty millions in greenbacks. In his recent report he states that in 1866 at least eight hundred thousand sheep were either killed or injured by these curs of low degree. In consequence he has no patience with Tracy, Blanche, or Sweetheart.

The fiftieth snow storm for Pittsfield, Mass., appeared on the 2d day of May.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, May 13, 1868

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age demands us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

A sudden spell of sickness has prevented the editor from attending to this issue of the Recorder, and its consequent delay.

The fate of the impeachment question is yet undecided. We understand that the vote is postponed until Saturday next.

SHOCKING ELOPEMENT.—This community was greatly shocked on Sunday at learning that a young and good looking white woman, or girl, for she was only thirteen years of age, had eloped from her parents with a negro man by the name of Wash Smith, formerly of Anson county. Up to this writing nothing has been heard from them. Their object is doubtless, to go to some other county or State and get married. In this, we suppose, they will have no difficulty, as their right to do so has been held by some of our military commanders, under the Civil Rights Act. The parents of the girl we learn, are respectable, and this occurrence must be a sad blow to them. The father has offered a reward for the apprehension of the "thief," but we scarcely know what advantage his arrest will prove to him, further than the recovery of his ruined daughter, and even this he may be unable to effect.

It is scarcely necessary to speculate upon this occurrence. The moral is plain to all, and it is much to be feared that such occurrences will, sooner or later, become frequent, as one of the consequences of the teachings now prevalent in the country among certain classes. *Salisbury Watchman.*

SENIOR SPEAKING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 2, 1868.

To THE EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.—Gentlemen:—The Senior speaking of this institution began on the 30th ult. and continued two days. The weather was pleasant and everything passed off agreeably. The speakers were encouraged by the presence of the ladies, which contributed, to a considerable extent, to the complete success of the festival.

The entertainment was opened on the first day with a very eloquent address by Mr. William S. Pearson, of Morganton, and Daniel Webster. He was followed by a good many others, but none of any particular note, except Mr. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson County, who spoke of his fatherland "Scotland."

The exercises of the second day were opened by Mr. Eugene Morehead, of Greensborough, on the "Old North State," and closed by Mr. Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus County, on the "Evils and Instabilities of Democracies."

All of the speakers acquitted themselves well. The best speakers are as follows. They rank in the order of their names: Messrs. Means, Pearson, Busbee and McNeill.

The following are the grades of the Class, there being twenty Seniors: The first distinction was awarded to Messrs. Busbee, Burgwyn and Morehead. Mr. Busbee was awarded the honor of speaking the valedictory at Commencement. Messrs. Morehead and Burgwyn with the salutaries.

The second distinction was awarded to Messrs. Harper, Pearson and A. Graham.

The third distinction was awarded to Messrs. Fetter, Horner, Means, Strayhorn and Jones.

Messrs. McNeill and Porell were regarded as mitmen, but not regularly graded. Speeches were awarded them with the other mitmen at Commencement.

The ladies are respectfully invited to be present at our next Commencement, and if they come, we promise them a very pleasant time.

Gov. Seymour, the gallant Connecticut Democrat, will deliver the address before the two literary Societies, and the eloquent preacher, Rev. Mr. Moran, will pronounce the Commencement sermon.

Long life to the University!

Two surgeons in Massachusetts recently, in performing the amputation of a stiff finger while the patient was under the influence of ether, cut off the wrong digit. The mistake proved a serious one to the patient who has now only two serviceable fingers on his hand.

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

San Francisco, May 8.—The bark *Comet*, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption of Molokai. The demonstration began on the 27th of March. On the 28th over one hundred earthquake shocks were felt at Melina. During the two weeks following to April 13th, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. The earth opened in many places. The tidal wave was sixty feet high, over the tops of cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses, and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, killing many. In all about one hundred lives were lost, besides thousands of horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks, and lava. A river of red hot lava five or six miles long flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an island in the sea.

A new crater, two miles wide, opened, and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. The illumination extended fifty miles at night. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile.

At Wais China, three miles from shore,

a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke. The greatest shock occurred April 2d. Prior to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice.

During the great shock the swaying of the earth was dreadful. No person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountains, and rushed across the plains. The shock lasted three minutes. Then came the great tidal wave, and then streams of lava. The villages along the shore were destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea, making the water red. The earth opening swallowed thirty persons. Great suffering and horror prevailed in the whole region affected. The sloop *Live Yankee* has been despatched with provisions to relieve the sufferers.

San Francisco, May 8.—Honolulu correspondence of the Bulletin gives details of the volcanic disturbance, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group, but there was no damage except around Molokai. Numerous extensive land slides, accompanied by other phenomena, destroyed life and property. The summit and side of a hill fifteen hundred feet high was thrown one thousand feet over the tops of trees, and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterwards destroyed vegetable and animal life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain sides. A lava stream flows under the ground, breaking out in four jets, six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet high.

The island thrown up is now four hundred feet high, and is joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruptions occurred. The base of the volcano, about three hundred miles in circumference, is desolated. At least half a million property is destroyed.

THE EXPRESS OF MEXICO.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Post writes:

The royal family are taking daily drives and horse exercise among their loyal subjects, and it is most touching to see the Empress Carlotta of Mexico seated in an open carriage, driven by the Queen, saluting with graceful but sad smiles the people, whose idol she is and always has been from her childhood.

The Empress is looking very pale, and is dressed in deep mourning. The attention paid to her by the Queen is beyond all praise, and there can be no doubt that her recovery from the mental prostration brought on by the sad event so well known to every one is chiefly owing to the energy and devotion of her royal sister-in-law.

The widow of the late General Miramon, the bosom friend of the late Emperor Maximilian, has arrived here with her children within the last few days, with the intention of making Belgium her permanent home. It is said that she has had an audience at the palace.

The Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, is said to be threatening to change its channel. The point on the Louisiana shore of the river opposite that city is being gradually worn away, whilst a sandbar is being formed near the Vicksburg shore, and it is feared the river will ultimately break a new channel and close up Vicksburg harbor altogether. The press of that city are in serious alarm, and advise that piles be driven and boat loads of stones sunk so as to prevent any further crevass, and force the river back to its old channel.

ABYSSINIA.

We clip the following from Colton's Journal of Geography for January. It will repay a perusal.

Abyssinia is being invaded by a hostile British expedition against its monarch, and in consequence has become, as all theaters of war have and will ever become, a central point of the public attention.

This country is one of those localities which appear to be shut out from the world, and relating to which very little is known. It has a remote history, however, which arrogates to its people an ancient grandeur not possessed by them in modern times. It is supposed to have been a portion of Ethiopia—the Cush of the Old Testament; and tradition has it that the kings of Abyssinia have descended in direct line from a son of Solomon and the queen of Sheba, whose visit to the man of wisdom is spoken of in the Old Testament. The ancient glory of the Abyssinians, however, has long been supplanted by the baser realities incident to a semi-civilized country divided into hostile sections, over which the nominal emperor held but a feeble sway.

The origin of the difficulties which have resulted in hostilities is as follows: Thedorus, the emperor, sent a letter to the British Government in 1863, but to which no answer was made. After waiting a year or more for reply, Thedorus seized and imprisoned the English consul and several other British subjects. Their liberation was demanded by the British Government, and refused. To enforce the demand, a military and naval expedition was organized, the landing of which on Abyssinian soil has recently been effected. Our design is not to speculate on the consequences of this event, or as to the probability of the expedition being destined to effect other than the ostensible purposes for which it set out. The country invaded is extensive enough for a second Indian empire, and the British are no laggards in commercial progress. A new market in northeastern Africa may be the ultimatum, and through it a more perfect civilization than is now possessed by the Abyssinians. Leaving, therefore, the speculative to the future, our endeavors will be confined to a collation of the information respecting the country collected by the most approved authorities, premising that our knowledge acquired from these sources is vague and unsatisfactory.

Abyssinia is a vast country (about 500,000 sq. miles) which faces easterly on the Red Sea and the Babel-Mandeb, and extends back to the confines of Nubia on the northwest and Sennar on the west. Its southern border is undefined. Generally it may be said to extend between lat. 7 and 19 degrees north, and between long. 35 and 43 degrees east. The tract of country thus defined has been generally considered as a cluster of petty states, and collectively an empire. That there has been any political cohesion of the several parts, however, is very doubtful. Thus the country was divided in 1854 the principal states being Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa. In that year a young man from Gondar, claiming to be of the royal line, aspired to the throne, and by his energy, courage, and ability, succeeded in overcoming the local princes and establishing himself under the title of Thedorus, Emperor of Abyssinia, and announced his intention of reproducing Ethiopia with all its former grandeur. So far, however, his reign has been a continual warfare with the neighboring tribes, especially the Gallas, a warlike people of the South, and other races inhabiting the borders of his possessions. This man is the same who has at length arrayed against himself the hosts which now invade his dominions.

The more marked physical features of Abyssinia consist of a series of table-lands of various and often great elevation, and of numerous ranges of high and rugged mountains. Inclosed in these mountains, are vast natural repositories of water, which pouring down by the deep ravines which every-where intersect them, impart a extraordinary fertility to the plains and valleys below. The mountain scenery is thus on the most stupendous scale, including waterfalls of prodigious height. Notwithstanding, however, the wild and rugged appearance of the country generally, it contains numerous valleys and plains of unequalled beauty, fertile beyond conception, and producing luxuriant vegetation. The most extensive is the plain of Dembea, emphatically called the granary of the country, where there reigns a perpetual spring. Toward the Red Sea the mountains subside by a series of terraces, and near that sea a partial plain stretches through nearly the whole length of the country. But access to the interior is difficult, and only attained through rugged passes. It thus possesses in its impenetrable nature one of its chief defenses against external enemies.

The scarcity of water in the coast region is also an obstacle to an enemy's advance.

Abyssinia, though situated within the tropics, has its climate greatly modified by its prevailing physical characteristics. In the valleys it is delightful, but on the mountains exceedingly cold. In other places, especially on the borders of the Red Sea, the heat is intense, and in the south this excessive heat is increased by hot simoons. The atmosphere of these districts is loaded with malaria. The rains, always accompanied by tempests, begin in June and continue till September, during which period they are so violent as to put a stop to out-door enjoyments. The finest months of the year are those of December and January.

The vegetable productions, though various, are nearly those of the temperate zone. The principal grains are millet, barley, wheat, maize and teff. [The wheat is of the finest description. Teff (pea Abyssinica), a very small seed, is a favorite with all Abyssinians. Two crops are obtained yearly, the seed being sown in one field, while the crop is being gathered in the next, and in localities there are three harvests. Legumes are also extensively grown, and the vine is cultivated. Flax and cotton, coffee and sugar, are also cultivated. The woods produce excellent timber, and the camphor grows to a vast size.

The population of Abyssinia is composed of various tribes—Arabs, Jews, Ethiopians, &c. The blacks are everywhere in a state of slavery. The Abyssinians generally are a sensual people, but are not without some redeeming qualities, of which charity to the poor and hospitality to the stranger are the most conspicuous.

The religious of Abyssinia are Christianity (which became the national religion in the fourth century), Islamism, and Judaism. The Christians are divided into three hostile parties, all deeply sunk in superstition; nor do the Mohammedans entertain great zeal for the religion they profess. The Jews live chiefly in the neighborhood of Gondar and Shelta, and to the northwest of Lake Dembea. They are extremely ignorant, but are much more laborious than other Abyssinians.

The spoken language of the country is the Amharic, which supplanted the original tongue in the fourteenth century, and though spoken in a great variety of dialects, it is also the only one which has assumed a written form. Literature, however, has made but slender progress.

The Abyssinians have made considerable progress in manufactures, and excel in the tanning of skins. Axes, plowshares, and spear heads are made at several places, and sword-blades, scissors, and razors at Gondar, and large quantities of coarse cotton cloth are manufactured by the women, and also a finer kind, with red and blue border, for the wealthier classes. Coarse woolen stuffs are also made, and in all parts of the country pottery is manufactured.

The population is variously estimated at 2,500,000,000.

There are very few places in all Abyssinia worthy the name of towns. Ankobar in Shoa and Gondar in Amhara are probably the most extensive, but both are mainly in ruins. Antalow in Tigre may also be considered as a principal town; it contains a palace and a church, the latter the finest edifice in the country, and here in the neighboring villages a considerable trade and several manufactories are found. The low country between the eastern mountains and the Red Sea is almost uninhabited. Massouah, on an islet of the same name, is a small town with a good harbor, and is the principal trading station. It was here that the British expedition first landed, and thence proceeded to the interior. Arkiko is a small place on the mainland, opposite to Massouah. Adulle, or Zulla, is a miserable town on Annesley Bay. Duroqa is a village on the Bay of Amphila.

RUSH OF EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.—A Cork (Ireland) letter of the 8th instant says: The extraordinary number of emigrants passing through this city on their way to the New World, by way of Queenstown, is almost unequalled. To-day nothing could exceed the busy animation on the various wharves where the emigrants are embarked at Queenstown, and where upwards of 1,800 people will leave this day and to-morrow. The railroad running from this city to Queenstown suddenly found their resources exhausted, and were obliged to use first class carriages for the use of the emigrants. The emigrants almost exclusively belonged to the agricultural class, and had among them very few representatives of extreme age or tender infancy.

If a Wisconsin farmer plants a row of trees along the road, he is exempted from working on the road.

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.

The four great personages who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world, are Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and slipped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of the slaughtered knights, and made her foundations quake, fled from his country being hated by those who once exultingly unite his name to that of their god, and called him Hina Baal, died at last in a foreign country, by poison administered with his own hand, unlaunched and unwept.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities and dying his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his friends; and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—and after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner, waving over the deep, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who seem to stand the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—these four men, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as was supposed, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide, one murdered by his friends, and one a lonely exile. "How are the mighty fallen!"

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A thrifty farmer who "believes in making old things last in these times," says: "There is one thing that nearly everybody knows and hardly anybody attends to, that is, to prickling lime on the roots once a year, either in fall or spring. If the shingles are covered over so thick with moss, the lime soon carries it off, leaving the root clean and white, and good for a dozen years longer. It ought to be put on very thick, and a rainy day is best for the work. Strong wood ashes will answer almost as well to old roofs in repair, but they do not look so nice. To make new shingles last three or four times the usual period, they need only to be soaked a few days in a tank half full of thick lime-water, which must be stirred up well before the shingles are put on."

From the Charleston News we learn that on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Wm. Garrett, of Gerville, was riding a five year old stallion, in Laurens District, and, on attempting to remount him, jerked the bridle. This enraged the horse, which sprang at Mr. Garrett and bit him severely in the arm. A fight then began between the man and the furious horse, which succeeded in biting several pieces of flesh out of the side of his rider. The struggle continued for some time, when the horse bit off two of Mr. Garrett's fingers and threw him down, stamping on his chest four or five times as he lay upon the ground. Mr. Garrett then managed to twist the bridle and halter around a small tree, and then crawled off a short way. He was found by a neighbor who was passing and carried to the house of Mr. J. H. Jones. Medical aid was called in, but Mr. Garrett died the same night.

The horse remained for hours in an enraged condition, and severe means were obliged to be made use of before he could be even approached.

George W. Porter, of Minnesota, whose relatives were all killed in the Indian outbreak in that State in 1862, has since that time taken the lives of two hundred Indians in revenge, and is still on the war path.

The people of New Jersey are becoming cranberry growers on a large scale. Thousands of acres, it is said, have been planted this season.

A young lady, in Portland, Me., was recently fatally wounded by the discharge of a pistol which a male friend was taking out of his pocket.

An engine went through the trestle work at Jersey City on the 7th inst. The Engineer and Fireman were drowned.

APPALING ACCIDENT.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, residing on Bluff street in this city, was preparing some remedy for her own use last Saturday night, being unwell, when a kerosene lamp exploded covering her with a sheet of flame, which so overpowered her that she sank to the floor unable to utter an alarm. She was fully dressed and almost every vestige of clothing was burned from her body, literally burning her to a sickening and deformed mass. The strangest part is to follow. Her husband offered to assist her, before the explosion took place, but she requested him to retire and she would presently join him. He did not go to bed, but he reclined on a lounge in an adjoining room with his clothing on, and the door communicating open. He fell asleep immediately, and it is presumed the accident soon occurred.

Supplied by the flame and smoke, she either lay or groped her way about the room until 4:30 the following morning, when she alarmed her husband, himself nearly stifled with the dense smoke that entirely filled both rooms, and had kept him unconscious until there was nothing more to burn. Drs. Nichols and Hunt were called, and pronounced her case hopeless. At noon yesterday she was still alive and able to converse. She is an English lady, and is aged fifty years. The floor where she lay, and the rugs about the room, were burned and charred, presenting a sickening spectacle of the indescribable torture she must have endured through all the long night. The lamp was what is termed a "sun burner," and she states that it exploded while she stood near, mixing some remedy in a tea-cup.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gen. Canby has issued an order announcing the result of the recent election in South Carolina, the names of new State officers, members of Legislature, members of Congress and Senators, and making provision for the meeting of the new Legislature on the 12th inst. The order provides that laborers, discharged for voting contrary to the wishes of employers, shall be maintained as objects of public charity by levy of additional poll tax.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has finally broken with the court of Rome. The Reichsrath has passed the bill allowing marriages to be celebrated by the civil law, and has declared for freedom of education. The event has caused great rejoicing in the country, and in the city of Vienna there was a grand illumination. The High Church party are in great excitement in consequence, and the Pope's Nuncio threatens to take his departure from Vienna so soon as the royal assent is given to the measure, which will compel the return of the Austrian minister to Rome.

SPAIN.—The Protestants in the south of Spain are again subjected to persecution. At midnight of March 11, Julian Vargas, a schoolmaster at Malaga, was carried out of his house and put in prison, because a copy of the New Testament was found in his school.

WHERE THE BIBLE IS PROHIBITED.—Nearly all of Europe is now open to the circulation of the Bible, the only exception being in Papal Rome and in Spain. Even in Austria, where, fourteen years ago, 58,000 copies of the Bible, belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society, were sent out of the country under a guard of soldiers, there is now no legal restriction to the free circulation of the word of God.

Letters from Egypt speak of a remarkable influx of Americans into that Country. Of the seventy-five private sailing boats which have ascended the Nile, no fewer than fifty fly the American flag and contain American parties.

Santa Anna, once reputed enormously rich, is now bankrupt. In a suit recently brought by him in Havana, he avowed his inability to give security for his part of the costs.

There are 150,000 Englishmen in British India, who rule about two hundred million Hindoos.

Large numbers of persons from the Northern and Southern States, and some of the best people in both sections, are purchasing lands in the Valley of Virginia.

Mr. Peabody, it is said, left the Pope \$200,000 before quitting Rome.

Vesuvius shows no signs of relapsing into a state of quiescence. The present eruption has continued longer than any recorded in modern times.

The Mexican government is practically repudiating the "war loan" negotiated in the United States by Juarez during the French occupation. That is about what might have been expected.

A Protestant church had been opened in the Mexican capital.

A lady was urged by her friends to marry a widow, and as an argument they spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks. A person wants her own."

Eighteen persons were poisoned with arsenic at a boarding house in New Orleans on Sunday the 3d inst. None are dead—saved by over dose.

Porcelain, capable of being blown, pressed or rolled like glass, is made in a Philadelphia factory.

IN OUR OWN SHELL AT HILLSBOROUGH.

WILL open this week thousands of dollars worth of NEW GOODS, as we did last week.

They say Goods have gone up in New York. We have been buying up stock for years, and are now selling by day and by night, at retail and at auction, the largest stock of Goods ever offered. Reason why, bees we are ready to sell, and you to buy.

BROWN & CO.

May 6.

37-

SATURDAY, the 16th of MAY,

AND AT

MAY COURT,

WE will sell as many NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, with some Fresh Stock, as you have Green Backs or produce orders to pay for.

BROWN & CO.

May 13.

38-

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILL sell, on SATURDAY, May 16th, and during MAY COURT, a large line of Goods

BROWN & CO.

May 13.

38-

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 16th of May, 1868, which if not taken out in one month will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

John Anderson	Miss Pattie Murray
J. N. Albertson	Mr. Miles
Miss Billa Baumore	J. M. Morehead
Miss Nancy Barden	Mrs. Margaret Morton
Calem D. Britt	G. E. Morn
Rev Alfred Bright col'd	Miss Fannie W. Pender
Mrs Lou M. Clark	Sidney Potts
Miss Mary E. Clark	Jas. Potterfield
Miss Mary E. Compton	Miss Susan Page
Mrs. Maria Clark	J. M. Richards & Co.
Nathan Couch 2	William Riley
R. M. Cheek	Miss Peggie J. Rountree
Theresa Carden	James W. Rogers
Mrs. Millie Cyles	Mrs. Adeline Sikes
Miss Fannie Douglas	W. A. Strayhorn
J. G. Deane	James Strayhorn
Anthony Dorothy	Calvin G. Strayhorn
Sanders M. Daniel col'd	Miss Sallie Smith
Alex Dixon	U. L. Strohmenger
Miss Lillie Elders	Richard J. Steerly, col'd.
Miss Pettie K. D. Ellison	Mrs. Sarah M. Sykes
Miss Elizabeth Freeman	Miss J. F. Taito
Miss Esten J. Findley	Amy Turner
Miss Elizabeth Goff	Mrs. Nancy J. Turner
J. F. Goodridge	Mr. Churchwell Tucker
Mrs. Margaret Heuslee	Joseph W. Terry
Benjamin Hazard	Miss Satie D. Terry
Thomas Hillyard	Miss Harriet Thomas
P. R. Harden & Co.	Benjamin Umsted
Miss Molly S. Henry 2	Miss Ada Vinson
John W. Hall	J. R. Ward or Caruthers
Miss Addie Jones	Cornelius Williams
Mrs. Francis O. Jones	Miss Cornelie Wilson
Miss Sarah Jones	Mrs. Harris R. Woods
William Johnston	Mrs. Charity E. Wilson
Caleb Johnson	Elie Warren
Miss Sally Jones, col'd.	Capt. Samuel T. Williams
Miss A. Linby	Chesley P. Warren
H. C. Latta	Miss H. L. Woods
John A. Moring	Mrs. Emily Watson.

Person calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

D. HEARTT, P. M.

May 16.

38-

THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE circulation of the Weekly Sun, always very large, has of late so increased that it may be called universal. It is shedding its light for all, in all sections—north, east, south and west. Its intercourse with the South, which was necessarily interrupted during the war, has been again resumed, and the evidences of public appreciation from that quarter are multiplying every day. When honest efforts are put forth, as in the "Weekly Sun," to meet the demand for a reliable weekly record of events and an entertaining vehicle of light literature, which, while it interests and pleases, aims to promote virtue as well as intelligence, and to exclude every line of an impure and immoral tendency, it is cheering to receive such evidences of public appreciation as are coming to us from all parts of the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one copy for one year,	\$1.50
Club of six copies, one year,	8.00
Club of twelve copies, one year,	15.00
Club of fifteen copies, one year,	18.00
Club of twenty copies, one year,	22.00
Club of twenty-five copies, one year,	25.00

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the authority of the Department. The safest mode of remitting subscriptions is by draft or Post office orders.

Address A. S. ABELL & CO., Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Md.

May 23.

38-

JUST RECEIVED!
250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes everyone will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. C.
May 7.

37-12

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Boches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charges by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.
September 18.

38-

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nasal Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.
May 8.

38-12

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and DRUG STORE.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
April 18.

38-

SPRING AND SUMMER,

1868.

NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!
My recent purchases, enable me to offer to the Public, a

VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF
GENERAL MERCHANTIZE
at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crockery, Ladies and Gents' Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Notions, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE,
At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East
the Court House, Hillsborough.
April 15.

38-

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,
Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and
43 and 47 Perry street,
Office and Wareoms, No. 7. N. Liberty street, above
Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

All of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with
A-graffe treble and Ivory fronts, and have all
the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five
years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on
hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who
have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert
Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. G. B. Riddick,
Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf
and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. F.
Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of
Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27.

16-12m

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans
(quarts) at \$4.00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans
(2 quarts) at \$8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12.

25-

NEW WAREHOUSE! HOLLAND'S WAREHOUSE, DANVILLE, VA.

Sales Every Day except SUNDAY.

THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest
and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly
Enlarged, and conveniently arranged for receiving
and delivering Tobacco.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage during the
last year, we pledge our patrons that it shall be our
stealy purpose to meet the wants and wishes of all
who patronise this Warehouse.

We give checks on the Bank for all Tobacco
sold by us.

S. H. HOLLAND & CO.

Danville, Va., April 1868.

34-

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18.

30-

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Liguaya Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup
Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys
and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes,
Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks,
spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and
Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now, Shelled Oats, Leaf and
Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and
Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon,
Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12.

25-

Agents Wanted for THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

By HON. ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

THIS great work presents the only complete and
impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet
published, and gives those interior lights and shadows
of the great conflict only known to those high
officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from
its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to
Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of
the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently
similar productions, we promise a change of fare, both
agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the
highest order. The Great American War has at last
found a historian worthy of its importance, and at
whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and
impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently
demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain
this work, its official character and ready sale,
combined with an increased compensation, make it the
best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Eastern Pa., reports 72 subscribers
in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 subscribers in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full
description of the work, with Press notices of ad-
vance sheets, &c.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

26 South 7th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

April 29.

36-4w

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's
Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every re-
spect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give su-
perior satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,

Hillsborough.

August 14.

01-

WILLIAM WHILLARD, RICHARD N. TAYLOR,
Sperill, Par. General Partner.
RICHARD N. TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
Commission Merchant,
Corner Craven & South Front Streets,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 45 Park Place, New York,
Wygant & Hoeft, 46 Bay Street, "James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front
Street, Philadelphia,
W. G. Gause & George W. Swinson, Nat
Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
December 4. 17-

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED. AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COM- ING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Prints, American and French De
Laines, Superior Black and Colored Alpacas
Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental Armures, Cloaks,
Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins,
White and Colored Tulletons, Ribbons, Kid and other
Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets,
Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments, and Jet Trimmings,
Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. & c. & c.

FOR GIANTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars,
Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Drills, Boots,
Shoes, Crav. & Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. & c. & c.
FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linenseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in
oil), Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks,
Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in mak-
ing Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks,
Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25. 07-

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA- CHINE.

PRICE \$20.00.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07-

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07-

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12. 25-

CABBAGE SEED,

A ND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25-

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in
store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09-

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and
the public, that they have opened an establish-
ment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
and every thing usually kept in their line of business.

They intend to make good work out of good mate-
rials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or coun-
try produce delivered when the work is taken from the
establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedg-
pet Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times
to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their
line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident
they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 24-

W. A. GATTIS, & CO. Dealers in Confectionaries, Fa- mily Groceries &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old
CONFECTIONERY STAND,
where they will be pleased to serve their customers
and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep
constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Sardines,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Salmons, Pickles, &c. & c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. & c.
ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall
be right. We will take all kinds of country produce
in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01-

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE. New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at

fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 3. 57-

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING CANES, at the

DRUG STORE.

If YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paint and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Ick Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles, &c., at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stem, some

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11. 32-

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa- Scissors, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strips and Shaving Brushes, at

DRUG STORE